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fold is a not very pronounced blackish longitudinal line and at the end of the cells is a still less noticeable blackish area, darkest towards the base of the wing, which in well preserved specimens produces, for a *Coleophora*, the unusual effect of a transverse marking. Cilia lighter fuscous. Hind wings shining, dark fuscous. Legs whitish, strongly sprinkled with light brown on the outer sides. Expanse 12-13 mm.

The cases are what has been termed "cigar-shaped," that is straight and nearly cylindrical though somewhat compressed; the neck is slightly bent and the other end is contracted and three-lipped. The case is made of the epidermis of the leaf sewed together and lined with yellow silk which gives it a rich ochre yellow color. Length of case, 8-9 mm.

Type. — No. 7730, U. S. National Museum.

A NOTE ON AGIA EBORATA HULST.

BY REV. GEO. W. TAYLOR,

WELLINGTON, B. C., CANADA.

This moth was sent to me by Dr. Wm. Barnes, bearing two labels, one his own and one that of Mr. H. D. Merrick. On each label the moth is called *Cænoclape parinotata* Zell.; but as I have the real *parinotata* from California, I knew this to be an error. Later Mr. Merrick wrote me that it was so and that the moth was *Agia eborata* Hulst, named from comparison with the type in the Hulst collection.

The single pair of spurs on the hind tibiæ with the ciliate antennæ limit it to two genera, *Cystopterix* and *Agia*. Hulst distinguishes *Cystopterix* as having one accessory cell, while *Agia* has two. But Packard, who described the type of *Cystopterix* (*viridata* Pack.) figures the moth with two cells. Again Hulst says the genus should have palpi short, but Packard (of *viridata*) says palpi of great length, which is also the case in *eborata*. In point of fact the only differences that I can find to be left in the genera are that one has a frenulum and the other not and that one has the hair pencil in the male and the other not. I cannot see either frenulum or hair pencil in my specimens with an ordinary lens. The description of *viridata* Packard in the Monograph and of *eborata* by Hulst might quite easily apply to the same insect.

NOTE BY THE EDITOR.

Mr. Taylor presents arguments which indicate that *Agia eborata* Hulst is a synonym of *Cysteopteryx viridata* Pack., and that Hulst made several errors in his generic definition of *Cysteopteryx*. *Cysteopteryx*, then, cannot stand, since it is founded on a total misconception, although it has priority over *Agia* by two pages. Hulst placed the genera in different subfamilies and we cannot conceive how he could have made these mistakes except by a very marked misidentification of Packard's *viridata*. If this be true, the species which Hulst had before him remains to be found.

Class I, HEXAPODA.**Order XI, ORTHOPTERA.****THE GENUS CYPHODERRIS.**

BY A. N. CAUDELL,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

This interesting genus, comprising the only winged representative of the subfamily Stenopelmatinæ found in North America, was described by Professor Uhler in 1864. The generic bibliography is as follows:

Uhler, Proc. Ent. Soc. Philad., ii, p. 551-552 (1864).

Scudder, Can. Ent., xxxi, p. 113, 117 (1899).

Scudder, Can. Ent., xxxiii, p. 18 (1901).

The genus may be characterized as follows:

Form short and stout. Legs short and moderately robust, the posterior pair scarcely saltatorial. Anterior coxæ bear an obtuse spine, often reduced to a merely noticeable angular projection; tarsi compressed, provided with pulvilli; anterior tibiæ spined on both margins below, above on the inner margin only, dilated and furnished with a broad and long tympanal cavity, visible on both faces; femora unarmed. Prosternum with a pair of broad, transverse, somewhat elongate tubercles; sternal plates prominent, posteriorly concave, the lateral angles usually quite prominent. Elytra present, small in the female, large and with a well developed musical organ in the male. Thorax cylindrical in the female, in the male posteriorly much dilated and inflated. Genital organs of the male forming a short capitate process projecting obliquely backwards from the base of the tip of the scarcely tapering abdo-